described.

LIFE IN BRITISH TENEMENTS

Home Conditions and Surroundings of Wage-Workers in England.

Living and Loving in a "Cottage"-"Prince of Wales Terrace"-Small Houses vs. Plats in London and Elsewhere.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal LONDON, Oct. 3.-The typical "cottage" of the sort that English workmen occupy consists of two small, bare rooms, the one over the other, without a garden, and often without even an inch of yard, back or front. It never bas a range or other sopliance for anything more than the most primitive cookery. Bath-tubs are unknown, sinks and water closets the exception. Invariably of brick or stone, the exterior is bare of ornament, the interior only redeemed from utter extinent in apportion to the tasts and lossore

of its comments. Of settres there are exceptions to this vale. There are four-room houses of tolerable appear nore, and pertain cistme to comfort, some of high I shall describe. There are said to be some of six rooms even, though of these I have as yet seen none. But the average house, the house which millions of souls seek shelter in, expecting no better quarters, is what I have

The tenement house, as the word is commonly understood in New York and Brooklyn, the large house sub-divided into many apartments and inhabited by swarms of people, is rare in England, being most commonly encountered, of course, in London. Even here they are less common than in New York, the tule being smaller two-story houses, with the apper story sub-let, or with single rooms let to lodgers. The two-room house so common in the North is unknown, or nearly so, but there are miles upon miles of very small four-room houses, in which the rooms are sub-let until the New York, and lives under conditions in many respect far less favorable. By all odds the best workingmen's houses I have seen in London are a block of sixteen in Newington, the property of a Mr. Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner is prominent in charitable work, is as far as possible removed from the grasping landlord type, keeps his property in good order, and as a natural consequence has an exceptionally good class of tenants. I visited the houses just as Mr. Gardiner's agent was collecting the rents, and was permitted to measure them. There was a tiny hall 21 feet wide-not a common feature in an English cottage-and the parlor was 11 feet feet wide and 8 feet 9 inches deep, with a chimney. The rear room had almost precisely the same dimensions. The front room up stairs was 14 feet wide and 8 feet 9 inches deep, extending over parlor and hall. The houses were very neat and rented for \$2.10 per week, to which must be added school fees for the children to get the fair equivalent of American rent. The taxes are paid by the landlord in the case of small weekly tenements, but where a house is rented by the quarter the tenant always assumes the taxes,

which will be one fourth or one-fifth of the rent. Mr. Gardiner's buildings furnish a fair illustration of the extent to which sub-letting is done. Of the sixteen houses the upper floors of fifteen are sub-ier. All but one of the tenants were skilled mechanics, masons, carpenters and

A very different style of house indeed from this was one which I visited in Walker street, Tabard street, London, S. It, with some hunhundreds of others adjoining or adjacent, belongs to the Lambeth and Vauxhall Company. which must be one of the soulless corporations, for the condition of the whole property is not to be commended. Here there is no ball, but the frost zoom is 14 feet by 10. The rear room is 11 feet by 10, the stairs taking up the remainder of the space. Up-stairs the rear room is 10 feet by 9, the front one as below. There are no closets or pantries. The cooking is done at an open coal grate of exceedingly diminutive size. The calling live those of English cottages always and www.ywhere. is low, about 7 feet 6

the rear yard contains a water closet and a tap from which water le dram for comestic purposes. The rent of those ill-senditioned abodes is \$1.85 per week. and one floor is usually sub-let.

mear the latter houses are a couple of very large tenement buildings, something after the New York style. The Waleran building I found exceedingly well built, neat and in good order. A tenement consists of living room and bedroom, both very small, and a closet used as a scullery, and costs about \$1.36. As each tenement has the conveniences usually found in a New York apartment of the sort, they seemed to me a much better bargain than the Walkerstreet bouses. In old Keut road, near by, I visited the Stubbs building. I found the exterior satisfactory, but the interior dirty and foulsmelling. Here a suite of three small rooms on the fourth or fifth floor rents for \$1.98 per week.

The south of London, where these houses are to be found, is the great workingmen's quarter. In the east are the slums, which it is not my in tention to describe. Unbappy, indeed, are the wretches who are compelled, sometimes through fault, but more often through misfortune, todrag out a hopeless existence there. No matter how squalld and comfortless the hovels where their life like one long agony is lived, the rent is very much the same as for better quarters elsewhere. The slams are dirty, but not cheap. The seamstress who robs herself of sleep to finish her task pays 74 cents a week for the miserable room in which she stifles in summer and shivers in winter. To pay the rent and keep the roof over her head is her first care. She is fortunate if, when this is done, she has 74 cents left for food and clothing. There is, I know, a pleasant fiction that London landlords get but 2 or 3 per cent. return from their property. How such an idea got abroad I don't know, but it is entirely false. The usual profit is from 7 to 10 per cent. and some landlords make as high as 13. The houses of Mr. Gardiner paid 7 per cent. in 1887. though they had never done so before, and Mr. Gardiner is, as I have said, an exceptionally generous landlord.

If a man for business reasons must live in the East End he must go house-hunting. as I did the other day. I found in High street, in the third story of a house and shop, four rooms 7 feet 8 inches by 13 feet, and 8 feet 2 inches by 15, which would rent together at \$1.98 per week, or in suites of two at \$1.24 each. There was no provision for fire, and the cooking must be done and the water drawn in the basement, four flights lower. In another house I found two rooms 11 feet square offered for \$1.11 per week. Both these apartments were very low cetled, very dingy and dirty. In Robin Hood's lane, as squalid a street as London boasts, in spite of its romantic name, is the new Grosvenor Building. a fine flat house, where a single room can be bad for 65 cents a week, and two and a closet for \$1.36. Here, as in South London, I thought the flat accommodations better for the money than the small houses, and wondered that there were not more of them. But the English are very conservative.

The cottages of Birmingham are unlike in their arrangement those either to the north or to the south. As typical of them I will attempt to describe the "Prince of Wales Terrace," which occupies a space about seventy-five feet wide by 100 deep-say four scant city lots in New York. It contains four buildings fronting on the street and twelve facing an interior courtyard. Two of the sixteen have four rooms each and are used as houses and shops, the rear rooms being entirely unlighted. The other fourteen are all two-room houses, and the rooms are very small and low. The houses facing the street rent for \$1.24 per week, the rear houses facing the courtyard bring \$1.11 per week, and the houses ranged along the side of the yard cost ninety three cents per week. None have windows on more than one side, as the "Terrace" is bounded on the sides and in the rear by others precisely similar. Access to the court and the majority of the houses is given by a dark passage. And such a court! A parrow strip of flagging runs pass the doors, but elsewhere the surface is offensive mass of putrid mud, filled the stanking rubbish, the scene someinces of surangely indecorous spectacles.

The houses are situant states. At the
the of the yard is a prior, and flanking it was
ass-houses with boilers, whose the washing of

found none of them habitable according to the standards set at home. The highest priced place was 2 Bristol road, a surgeon's residence. It had eight rooms, one of them a kitchen of incredible smallness. There was neither hot nor cold water in the house. All the water for domestic purposes was brought in from a tap in the yard. This would not be the case in a house in Brooklyn or Boston renting for more than \$300 per year, taxes included.

But I was talking about workingmen's homes. As you go north from Birmingham and get into the great industrial region of Yorkshire an entirely new type of cottage comes to view. At Sheffield one begins to find stone replacing brick as the principal building material, and consequently thicker walls and greater waste of space, already too small. In Ascot street, Sheffield, stands a row of houses only ten feet deep, outside measure. Within they must be less than eight feet deep by about eleven feet in width. Take from these narrow dimensions space for stairs and chimney and there is very little left. The majority of the Sheffield houses, however, are about eleven feet by fourteen, inside measure. Occasionally two houses, front and back, are put together, making what is alled a 'through," or four-roomed house, some hirty feet deep, but these are exceptional. The ents, as everywhere in the north, are low, inging from 74 cents to \$1.36 for a two-room ouse, and seldom more than \$1.82 per week for a through house.

In the arrangement of tenement-houses Sheffield is transitional and follows no one plan exclusively. Sometimes the rear houses are reached by dark passages running between the front houses, sometimes by an alley parallel with the street, and sometimes the streets themselves are only thirty feet apart, the houses facing each way, an arrangement which is typical further north. In either case the conveniences and sanitary arrangements are nearly as bad as at Birmingham.

Passing north from Sheffield to Nottingham, Leeds and Bradford, the curious in such maters meet again a well-defined type of cottage, resembling those of Birmingham in size, but arranged in streets on a totally different plan. Here, in the workingmen's quarters, the streets are thirty feet wide and thirty feet apart, so that one crosses four streets and passes four blocks in the space of a single short block in New York. The thirty feet of street consists of a narrow road-way and two sidewalks, but no front yalds. The buildings face both ways without an inch of space to spare. The cross walls are at intervals of twelve to fourteen feet. Longitudinally, the block is broken by a wail dividing it into two rows of cottages. Occasionally this division wall is cut through to form a through house, but not often. The walls are of stone, leaving the interior dimensions of the two-room houses up and down at about ten or eleven feet by thirteen, including chimney and stair. Here is no space for water-closets, and earth closets are used, dust bins being provided at intervals. This arrangement may not be invariable, but it is at least common; usual I should say. Water is brought from street hydrauts.

Of all forms of arranging human dwellings this must, I think, be the cheapest. Certainly the rents paid do not sound exorbitant, running as they do in Leeds from 37 cents per week in exceptional cases up to 98 cents as about the average for a two-room house. The type persists even in smaller towns like Kirkstall, Pudsey and Hunslet. It is almost universal in Yorkshire, and is by far the commonest arrangement in Lancashire. These must be the home conditions of half, or more than half, the population in a region housing 7,500,000 souls. They are not pleasing conditions. The clothes lines hang directly across the street, for there is no other place to hang them. The total lack of green grass, for nowhere is there room for a blade of it, makes the squalid houses appear barren and desolate beyond description. The pale and tired women, clanking home from their work with their hob-nailed shoes, bareheaded and meanly dressed, seem as appropriate to the surroundings as Millet's peasants to his brown furrows or shorp hay-fields.

Lancashire makes, on the whole, a better showing than Yorkshire in the matter of houses. True, most of those now standing are of the Yorkshire type, but the law prohibits the building of any more cottages without a certain prescribed amount of yard space. I am told that no houses of less than four rooms can hereafter be built, but I am not certain to what localities this applies; it will take many years to matertally improve the average, even by such strin-

Even the farm laborers' cottages conform to the type. I have in a previous letter quoted Mr. Joseph Arch to the effect that they usually consist of but two rooms. They are built in rows for greater cheapness and almost never have gardens. The roof, if thatch, harbors insects; if tile, is low. Extremely picturesque some of these cottages are, but also extremely small and destitute of comforts. The romantic, catching sight of a row of them among the green lanes of Warwickshire, might sigh for "leve in a cottage," but a glance at Anne Hathaway's house at Stratford-the only one of the kind which most tourists really see-ought to be sufficient to dispel the illusion. It is old, it is a show place, it is kept in something like order, but it is in essentials precisely like the homes of hundreds of thousands of agricultural laborers yet, and it is not inviting.

I studied the homes of English workingmen at first with some repugnance at taking such liberties, but soon found that, as Mrs. Pennell says in her article on the Hebrides in Harper's for this month, that it is one of the consequences of poverty that people are free to look at you, and the poor get used to it. My inquiries of the people have never been met with rudeness, and the explanation that I was an American has seldom failed to awaken an interest in us and our ways of living which excused my interest in them and theirs. I don't know how many times I have been made to tell to the best of my knowledge how much pay workmen get in the United States and what kind of houses they live in, nor how often I have detected incredulity lurking in the faces of men and women as I answered them. Sometimes they are better informed than I upon prices and wages over the water from letters sent back by emigrant friends and relatives. Almost invariably they say that England is "played out," and either bewail their inability to leave it or live in hope of doing so some day. There is very little useless complaining at their lot among them; less, sometimes think, than more fortunate people often indulge in at home. One and all, they make the best they can of their hard conditions. There is scarcely a house without its window plants, few without pictures on the wall, usually out from some illustrated newspaper, and ornaments of plaster and little trinkets of one sort and another commonly testify to the home feeling. There is room for littie furniture, and what there is must do double duty. The sofa or tounge serves as a chair by day, a bed by night. I remember very vividly how guilty and humiliated I felt once while talking with a Manchester Socialist in the little room which was his parlor, dining room and kitchen, and the bedroom of his sister, upon suddealy noticing that his mother was standing while I occupied the only chair in the room. My host was not at all the kind of a character which the word "Socialist" is sometimes held to imply. He wasted no money in drink, spent little for clothing, none for tobacco. His only luxury was a book now and then. By these economies and by remaining single-how many young men of England find marriage impossible nowadays!-he was able to install his mother in a house with a front yard, and support her in comparative comfort. He was a skilled work-

man, a blacking-maker. The climate of England is a very healthy one. though not over agreeable. In spite of poverty, and want, and crime, with their necessary morbific results, the death rate of London, where a certain minimum of sanitary requirements is enforced, is lower than that of most other large cities. But the death rate in many of the manufacturing towns, where wages are better and work less scarce than in London, ranges very high. Undoubtedly this is largely due to the wretched houses in which the working population live and the insufficiency of sanitary improvements. Whoever seeks to better their condition must begin with their homes, and to change the habitations of a whole people is not an easy task. It can only be accomplished by

degrees The tenement-house system of New York is disgrace to the city, but even in New York the tenements built within ten or fifteen years furnish better bomes from every point of view than such cettages as I have described. The requirements of the board of health insure better sanitary engineers, more space, more light. The life targer; always higher. There

are carpets on the floor, curtains at the window, perhaps a piano. The English idea of an improved cottage such as the charitable interest themselves in building never contains over four rooms, usually three, sometimes only two.

And in the aggregate many such cottages are being built. Thoughtful Englishmen and women are taking an interest in the matter and doing something each year to better the homes of the work people. It is wholly a labor of love, since it is usually impossible to get sufficient rent to make any return adequate to the increased outlay, and for this reason the English deserve great credit for doing even so rauch as they have in the right direction.

The best accommodations for workmen's families which I have anywhere seen proposed in England is to be furnished the employes of Mr. Hartley, who puts up pickles and preserves at Aintree, near Liverpool. The accommodations proposed by Mr. Hartley's architect are as follows: On the ground floor, living room, 15 feet 3 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; katchen, 13 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 6 inches; pantry (sunk one foot six inches in ground), 7 feet 6 inches by 4 feet; entrance and store under stairs. On the chamber floor, parents' bedroom, 18 feet 3 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; girls' bedroom, 9 feet by 10 feet 6 inches; and boys' bedroom, 8 feet 9 inches by 8 feet. This would certainly be a most comodicus house by contrast with the usual workman's quarters, but as the builder, whence I copy the above, plainly says that the estimated cost of the cottages is too low, they may be somewhat less satisfactory as actually erected.

The best housed workmen in England are the shoemakers of Northampton, the potters of the Stoke-upon-Trent district, the Burton brewers, some of the engineers and trainmen of the L. & N. W. railway, a portion of the Lancashue, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire machinists, and a small minority of the Lancashire spinners. Those homes most holpless and forbidding, outside of the slums of London, are found in and about Birmingham, throughout the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the mining districts everywhere. The lowest level of all is reached by pail-makers of Bromegrove and the chainmakers of Cragievheath. Only in the Scotch crofters' huts can equal misery be found.

JOHN L. HEATON.

Sensible Fashions.

Rich and protective-looking garments of every description already fill the shop windows. Even the colors and combinations are warm-looking, for there is an exceptionally large exhibit of fruit-and-flower shades in monochrome fabrics, and also in stripes, plaids, and beautiful materials, with Roman and Persian borderings. Happily the day is past when it was thought unbecoming for a woman to wear good, firm, solid-soled shoes, heavy wraps, and warm woolen attire and underwear. The changes introduced by modern sensible ways of thinking and acting have rendered it an almost general thing for women to take long walks in all sorts of weather, to brave the northern blasts and face the rain even with pleasure, rather than stay indoors and breath the bot, artificially heated atmosphere. Women have also learned by severe experience the great desirableness of adapting their dress to the changes of the weather, although to do this to the letter, in our fitful climate, the changes must needs prove a veritable phenomenon of meteorological sagacity and far-sightedness. It is difficult indeed to keep pace with the vagaries of temperature which even a day brings forth, especially at this season of the year, but "long experience has made us sage," and a cloth dress is never exactly out of season, nor does light gauzy wool underwear ever prove really uncomfortable. We are certainly living in an era of good sense regarding many things material. The "Dorcsina Sheldons" of a past age are seen no more. They wore paper-soled choes; they never knew the comfort of a woolen undergarment; it would have been scoffed at as nvalidish and fussy-so say the few remaining grandmothers of that unwise generation. In their place has arisen a race of rosy, smiling, active girls and women, endowed very largely with life, spirit, and fine feeling, who are withal "ladylike," ambitious, animated yet refined. They can row, skate, ride, drive a horse or a bargain. They flourish like green bay trees in tennis and archery courts. They can make a jacket, a gown, or a bonnet, they can swim, climb the mountains, earn their own living, and yet be "genteel." That a "slightly masculine air" should pervade the tailor made costume of the girl of to-day is but a natural sequence of the active part she takes in healthful masculine amusements and occupations. It is necessarily altered and improved to meet the uses and requirements these activities impose.

A Sacred Number.

Undoubtedly seven is the sacred number. There are seven days of creation; after seven days' respite the flood came; the years of famine and plenty were in cycles of seven; every saventh day was a Sabbath; every seventh year the Sabbath of rest; after every seven times seven years came the jubilee; the feasts of unleavened bread and of tabernacles were observed seven

The golden candlesticks had seven branches; seven priests with seven trumpets surrounded Jericho seven times and seven times on the seventh day; Jacob obtained his wives by servitudes of seven years; Samson kept his nuptials seven days, and on the seventh day he put a riddle to his wife, and he was bound with seven green withes and seven locks of his hair were shaved off: Nebuchadnezzar was seven years a beast: Shadrach and his two companions in misfortune were cast into a furnace heated seven times more than it was wont.

In the New Testament nearly everything occurs by sevens, and at the end of the sacred volnme we read of seven churches, seven candlesticks, seven spirits, seven scales, seven stars, aven thunders, seven viale, seven plagues, saven angels, and a seven-headed monster. Such are merely a few instances of the sacred use of the number common to all pations and all religions.

Wonderful Lake Tahoe.

San Francisco Bulletin-The waters of Lake Taboe are marvelously pure-the purest and clearest in the world. I believe. One imagines that the waters of the river of life cannot be more pure. Repeatedly during our long pull I noted that the water lifted by and dripping from my oars had an apparently blue tinge when we were pulling in the ocean blue of very deep water. This blue borrowed the nues of the deep water no less than of the unclouded blue sky above, leading one to believe that it was through a combination of blue water and blue sky that he was moving. If California had no other scenic attraction but this great miana sea, of heavenly clearness of water-deep and blue as the ocean, too-it would not be poor in scenery. The cloud effects on it are marvelous in their ever-changing shapes and various color effects. The effects at Tahoe are in their greatest splendor at evening. From the summit of Tallac I have seen rose-flame. yellow, blue-purple and black-purple cloud effects that no painter dare reproduce on canvas without charge of exaggeration. Especially have I seen idle islands of flames set and floating in colorless seas of sky.

Was Bunyan a Plagiarist?

Labouchere, in London Truth. It has been alleged that John Bunyan was a plagiarist, and that "The Pilgrim's Progress" is a literal translation, from the French, of a work entitled "Ye Pilgrimage of Ye Sowle, by Guillaume de Guileville, a monk of the fifteenth century, a translation of which was printed, by Claxton, in 1483. It is believed that a copy of the original French manuscript is to be found either in the British Museum or in the Bodleian. and it might be worth while to search for it, in order that the question may be decided If Bunyan's originality had been doubted while Lord Macaulay was alive, he would very quickly have taken steps to ascertain the truth. Bunyan was undoubtedly accused of plagiarism by his contemporaries, but modern reviewers and biographers have ignored these charges. His "Holy War" appears to have been anticipated by St. Bernard, the translation of whose "Spiritual Combat" is to be found in a book now in the British Museum, entitled, "A Hive of Sacred Honie Combes," which was printed at "Doway,"

Picking Cotton Under Difficulties.

Sylvania (Ga.) Telephone. The story is told by a resident near Rocky Ford that while the recent flood was at the highest point in the Ogeechee, he was navigated around in a batteau looking after some hogs he had in the swamp. His attention was attracted to the peculiar actions of a man who was seen to climb upon a fence, the top of which was just peeping out of the water, and then dive off again, repeating this time and again. On approaching nearer he discovered that it was one of his neighbors, that worthy old gentleman, Mr. Henry Brigdon. He would dive off the fence, and for twenty yards the bubbles would rise to the top of the water as though a huge ligator was making his way along the bottom, and swim back, and de

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

Melodrama and Light Comedy Are to Supply the Attractions at the Grand.

At the New Park Theater One of Bartley Campbell's Popular Plays Is to Be Presented-Gossip of Plays and Players.

"Lights and Shadows," Mr. Charles S. Gayler's melodrams of New York life, "which has achieved such a decided success in the East, will receive its first presentation in this city, at the Grand, the first part of this week, the engagement beginning to morrow night. This is a strongly drawn play, replete with stirring incidents and surprises, and an exciting plot, its chief merit being in the ingenious way in which the latter is developed, so as to make it more effective, dramatically. The action depends mainly upon the evil influences which a gang of desperadoes in New York exert upon certain more reputable members of society, and in the representation of the upper and lower elements of New York life. Mr. Gayler has introduced a number of striking scenes which afford opportunities for strong acting. The play is given a remarkably realistic stage production, some of the effects being new and startling; among them a scene where a rising tide enters the room where here and bereine are bound, and nearly engulfs them, is remarkably effective. Another is the steel-room scene, where the villain is entrapped, and still another, the sensational escape through the glass doors. The company carries two car-loads of special scenery, not using any of the stock stuff, to give the drama an adequate presentation. Miss May Newman, an actress well known here by her excellent work, is the leading lady of the company, which is made up of well-known people. The melodrams is one that appeals strongly to popular tastes, and is likely to draw good audiences. There will be no advance in prices.

The Conried English Opera Company, which is to appear at the Grand the latter part of this week, has always had the reputation in this city of being the most talented, best-drilled and equipped organization that appears here in light opera. Its splendid performance of "Gypsy Baron," with striking scenery, rich costumes and a strong ensemble are well remembered. This season the company includes several new celebrities, among them Louise Bianci, Jennie Raeffreth, Lillian Conway, Marie Langdon, Harry Hilliard, W. H. Fitzgerald, Louis DeLange, Frank David, the great commedian, in addition to many of the others who have been identified with it in the past, and it still retains that magnificent chorns of forty singers and other acces sories that have made it so popular. It gives all its operas an elaborate stage production, with special scenery, costumes, etc. The company will present "The Vice-admiral" on the opening night, which is entirely new in this city. It is by Millocker, composer of "Beggar Student" and other successes, and is described as being a particularly bright and tuneful work. Friday evening and Saturday matinee Czebulki's beau-tiful opera "Amorita," also new in this city. will be given, and the engagement will conclude Saturday night with "Black Hussar," also by Millocker. The Conried company has sixty people in all, and gives opera as it should be given, with a strong cast of principals, a large and well-drilled chorus, and a proper scenic mounting. The advance sale of seats for its brief season here will begin at the box-office of the Grand on Tuesday morning.

The Park will have an unusually strong dramatic attraction this week in Mr. Bartley Campbell's play, "My Partner," which needs no especial commendation to theater-goers here or elsewhere. It is the drama that, according to the New York Herald, made the fame of its author in a single night. It is the best of Mr. Campbell's plays, by long odds, for it tells a etory of absorbing interest most effectively. The characters are strongly drawn and the scenes are dramatically very strong. It will be given here by the Chapman & Sellers company, which was especially drilled for it, by Mr. Louis Aldrich, who starred in it so long, and in the organization are a number of capable people. This is the first straight-out dramatic attraction the Park has had for some time and is likely to cause a continuance of the large patronage the theater has recently had. "My Partner" will run all week, with matiness daily, beginning tomorrow afternoon, and there will be no increase in prices of admission.

Gossip of the Stage.

John B. Doris, a well-known circus manager is to open a dime museum in New York. The Conreid Opera Company has the best operatic comedian on the stage, Frank David.

Geo. T. Ulmer has bought the late John T. Raymond's play "In Paradise," and will star in it later in the season.

"A Paper Doll," with Kate Castleton as the star, has made a very decided hit, and is doing

Mary Anderson will take to America with her about twelve hundred dresses and three hundred wigs. She is carrying them around England in thirty-six large baskets.

J. H. Haverly, once the amusement king of America, but now a miner near Trinidad. Col. has struck a new vein of oar in his mine, and is making a great deal of money.

It is said that the Baroness Blanc, who had a brief career on the Philadelphia stage, con templates a New York debut late this season She is a close friend of Mrs. Langtry. John H. Robb, for many years Gus Williams's manager, has retired from management and left

for Europe on Saturday on a business specula tion in which John H. Havlin is his partner. Margaret Mather, who will begin her season Oct. 25, has so far departed from the strictly ciassic that she will make Pinero's play, "The 'Squire," a feature of her repertorie this season. Millocker's new opera, "Vice-admiral."

which the Conried Opera Company will present for the first time in this city at the Grand this week, is described as being the most tuneful and entertaining work of that popular com-"A Legal Wreck" will in all probability run

out the Gillette season at the Madison-square Theater. At all events, the rehearsals of Mr. Gillette's new play, "A Confederate's Casuality," have been abandoned. "A Legal Wreck" is being booked for a tour. Mr. Ramsey Morrie's new play, "The Tigress,

a dramatization of his popular novel, "Crucify Her," was produced for the first time on any stage at Macauley's, at Louisville, last Monday. and made a very fine impression. Mr. Morris and Miss Selena Fetter star jointly in it.

"Among the Pines" will begin its season at Boston, Nov. 5, with the following cast: Eben Plympton, Katharine Howard Coleman, L. J. Loring, John F. Ward, T. J. Herndon, and Mrs. Frank Tannebill and Miss Rena Howard "Among the Pines" carries a saw-mill in full operation and an old log school-house.

The comedian Frank E. Dumm is reported to be lying in a critical condition at a private hospital in Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the care and treatment of Dr. Neal Hardy, an eminent surgeon and physician connected with the Medical College of that city. It is thought, however, that the young actor and author will come out all right in a few weeks.

Frederick de Belleville, who supports Clara Morris in leading roles this season, is one of the few men left that brings to mind Charles Fechter in his perfect self-possession on the stare. He has all the grace and ease of the French school, with a perfect command of the English language, the want of which has marred the efforts of so many really good foreign artists on

Money is refused nightly at the box-office of the Lyceum Theater, New York, it is said, ow ing to the success "Lord Chumley" is making there. The prosperity it enjoys is said to be due as much to the acting of Mr. E. H. Sothern and the company associated with him as to the merits of the play. "Chumley," with Sothern and the original company will be seen in Indianapolis later in the season.

The New York Clipper says: "Word has been received by a gentleman in this city, by means of a private letter, that Henry Irving ialready making preparations for another American tour, with Eller Terry and the Lycoum company. The letter states that the English actor contemplates a visit to this country during the winter of 1890, when he will present 'Mac beth,' provided the production of that tragedy at the Lyceum in London is as successful as he expects it to be."

"A Brass Monkey," Charles H. Hoyt's latest

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND. PARK

Three nights and matines, beginning to-morrow

GREAT DRAMATIC SENSATION,

LIGHTS __ AND __

SHADOWS.

Charles S. Gayler's Melodrama of

HIGH AND LOW LIFE IN NEW YORK.

A Fine Dramatic Company.

Scenery of Great Beauty. Wonderful Mechanism.

THREE STARTLING EFFECTS That have never been equaled:

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Special attention is called to the Scenic Illustrations: ACT I-Rufus Milburn's Villa on the Hudson, show ing Palisades, Passing Steamboats and Sailing Craft. ACT II-Maul's Studio, with a view of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Union Square Park, down town. ACT III .- Scene 1-Office of Chief Inspector of Police. Scene 2-View of Brooklyn-The Famous Bridge and East River by Moonlight. Scene 3-

Mother Meg's Den. ACT IV-Scene 1-Room in Judge Broughton's Villa. Scene 2-View of Jersey City and North River by Moonlight. Scene 3-The Steel Room. ACT V-Maul's Studio, with View of Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Madison Square Park, Hoffman House, Fifth-avenue Hotel, up-town.

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Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolis as follows

PANHANDLE ROUTE-EAST.

Leave for Ptsbrg & N. Y..... 4:30am 2:55pm A:10pm Richmond and Columbus... 9:00am 4:00pm Arrive from N. Y. & Pitsbg. 11:40am 7:50pm 10:20pm Columb's, Richm'd, etc. 9:40am 3:50pm Sleepers to Pittsburg and New York without change.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Leave for Chicago and Northwest 11:15am 1:00pm Arrive from Chicago and Northwest. 4:00am 3:50pm

J., M. & L. E. R. -SOUTH,

Arrive from Louisville 8:00am 4:00pm 5:00pm

and the South......10.45am 11:10am 7:45pm 10:50pm

TANDALIA LINE-SHORTEST ROUTE TO

arrive from St. L., 3:45am 4:15am 2:50pm 5:00pm

Sieeping. Parlor and recling-chair cars are runed through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company or H. E. Dering, Application of the company of the compa

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Philadelphia Times. There are more "cranks" in fashionable society than out of it, and a good many of them are women. There is a well-known young and rather good-looking married woman in Philadelphia, who goes to most of the balls and a great many private entertainments, whose eccentricity exceeds anything ever depicted on the stage. She is a law unto herself, and it is always impossible to know what she is going to do next. She knows everybody and everybody knows her, but nobody pays any attention to her, as she is considered harmlessly insane. She has been known to suddenly imitate a ballet-dancer in the midst of an evening party and such little pleasantries as chucking gentlemen under the chin are very ordinary occur-

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leaving their fifty dead on the ground. tives, terror-stricken at the slaughter, fied and made every one kill a man. Then the napriest's defense. He used up all bis cartridges, took a rifle and fifty cartridges and went to the the priest and attacked his house. The planter white men were a priest and a Spanish planter. One day the native inhabitants decided to kill In the Philippine village of Antique the only

hair and scalp as Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair

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